

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1851.

In the National Intelligencer of Tuesday last we inserted part of an article which we found in the Charleston Courier, said to be taken "by request" from "the South Carolinian," the object of which was to show that the apparent unanimity of the late Convention of "Southern Rights Associations" was factitious, unreal, and illusive. Exception is taken to this republication by the organ of the Secessionists in this city, on the ground that the original article in the "Carolinian" was not "editorial," but a communication, and was published with "a protest" by the Editor against its statements. This fact was not stated in the paper from which we took it, nor is it in the least material. The "Carolinian" is vouched by its collaborator here to be a "highly respectable paper." Such a paper would have been published at all a communication from a source less respectable than itself; and the force of statements published from such a source, and copied into a paper of as high character as the Charleston Courier, is not at all weakened by the Editor's dissent from them.

The evidence which we have already seen of the opinions of highly respectable members of that Convention satisfies us that the statements of the article taken from the "Carolinian" fall short of the actuality as to the number of dissenters to the Resolves said to have been unanimously adopted by it. Since our paper of Tuesday went to press we have received, among other such proof, a Letter (also published in the "Carolinian") from W. W. Boyce, one of the members of the Convention aforesaid, addressed to the President thereof, from which we make the following extracts, to the marked passages of which we refer every one who may yet doubt the want of unanimity in that body:

To the Hon. J. P. RICHARDSON, &c. &c.

"I take this medium of addressing you a few observations on the subject of secession—ideas which I would have been glad to advance in the Convention had it been a deliberative body."

"I am not willing, even by my silence, to sanction the action of the Convention. Appreciating, however, highly the patriotism of many who urge secession, I desire to differ from them in a spirit of kindness."

"Without further preface, I object to the secession of South Carolina for the following reasons, which I shall most briefly indicate and not elaborate:

"The great purpose before us is to give future security to the institution of slavery."

"If we accomplish this purpose, we accomplish everything; if not, we accomplish nothing; for the present of slavery is not endangered, its future is."

"I assume that the future of slavery can only be secured by the union of the South. In our union is our hope; in our disunion is our despair. It follows, then, necessarily that all our policy should tend to produce this union and to avoid this disunion of the South."

"The question then comes up, How can this union of the South be brought about?"

"To which I reply that it can be brought about by the pressure of external danger, and in no other way. Thus all unions have been brought about. The Achaean League, the union of the Southern States of Greece—an illustrious and suggestive precedent—was caused by the pressure of the Macedonian power; the confederacy of the Swiss Cantons was caused by the pressure from the German Emperor Albert; the League of the Netherlands from the pressure of Philip II; our present Confederacy from the pressure from without. Examine all history, and you will see that all unions have been formed by the pressure from without, and that this is a necessary law of union is evident from obvious principles. The same cause—the pressure from without—which has caused all unions, will cause a union of the South; especially when we consider the momentous interest the Southern people have in the institution of slavery, their intelligence, and spirit."

"This pressure from the Northern power must, if any thing can, unite the South."

"One thing is certain, that South Carolina cannot produce this Southern union; for its indispensable prerequisite is a conviction of its necessity on the minds of the Southern people; and this conviction can arise in no possible way except from the march of fanaticism. If the North continue to infringe upon us, the conviction will be forced upon the Southern people that they are not safe in the present Union; that their safety requires them to unite. They have not that conviction yet, and hence we have not a Southern Union; for this moral revolution must precede the political one; and, in view of the non-existence of this moral revolution at the South, I have no hesitation in saying that if you could by a political convulsion now break up the present Union, and have the form of a Southern Union, you would have a barren corpse in your grasp."

"Four Southern Unions would be wholly inefficient to work out the great and arduous mission before it; because, the spirit springing from a conviction of its necessity being absent, the Union would be an inert mass, without vitality, unmoved by any passions save those of internal hatred and discord. And the certainty that the Southern people are not yet qualified, by their opinions, for a Southern Union, should admonish us not to try to coerce them prematurely into such Union."

"Secession, then, whether attended with peace or war, not causing a union of the South, is not in furtherance of our great policy of bringing about a Southern Union, and therefore should not be adopted."

"As to the second purpose of secession, that it is a good measure in itself—the Nationality of South Carolina—I hardly know what to say, it seems to be so diametrically antagonistic to every principle of our policy."

"The first great fundamental, unanswerable objection to it, that it is the disunion of the South—words of such fearful import that I will not weaken them by elaboration."

"2. South Carolina cannot become a nation. God makes nations, not man. You cannot extemporize a nation out of South Carolina. It is simply impossible; we have not the resources. We could exist by tolerance, and that tolerance would be, when we consider the present hostile spirit of the age to the institution of slavery, of which we would be looked upon as the peculiar exponent, all may readily imagine. I trust we may never have to look upon the painful and humiliating spectacle."

"3. From the weakness of our National Government, a feeling of insecurity would arise, capital would take the alarm and leave us. But it may be said, let capital go. To this I reply, that capital is the life-blood of a modern community, and in losing it you lose the vitality of the State."

"4. This National Government would be a very, very costly machine. The cost of a government is in inverse proportion to its numbers. A small national government is necessarily far more expensive than a large one. Look at the small German States, ground down with taxation. So it would be with us. The Federalists would cut off all important duties, and the immense burden of the Government would have to be borne by direct taxation."

"5. The feeling of insecurity arising from the weakness of our National Government, together with the burden of increased taxation, would cause, or rather continue, an immense emigration. Emigration is naturally going on all the time from the old States to the fertile West of the West; but any further burdens on the citizens of the old States, and any addition to this stream of emigration. Unfortunately this emigration, in the event of your becoming a separate nation, would be only from the white race, and you would therefore be going down the declivity of ruin with fearful velocity."

"6. Following emigration, and a natural effect of it, would be an immense depreciation of property; lands first, more

land being thrown into market than the demand required; then negroes, as they would be cut off from the Western market. Millions would be lost to the State in this way."

"10. Secession is against the wishes of the other Southern States. Ought not they to have some influence with us? Should we not defer to our allies, who have twenty times the interest in the institution of slavery than we have? How can we ever hope for a Union of the South, if we, a mere handful of the Southern people, insist on forcing our opinions on the rest of the South? A Southern Union implies a modification of the extremes of all opinions."

"11. A LARGE MINORITY, at least, of our citizens are opposed to secession. If there were no other objection, this should be conclusive."

"12. Secession, separate nationality, with all its burdens, is no remedy. It is no redress for the past; it is no security for the future. It is only a magnificent sacrifice of the present without in anywise gaining the future. We are told, however, that it is resistance, and that we must not submit to the late action of Congress. Now, I would like to know which one of these measures we resist by secession. It is not the prohibition of slave marts in the District of Columbia. It is not the purchase of the Texas territory. It is certainly not the admission of California. Which aggressions, then, do we resist by secession? These are all the recent aggressions which we resist now by secession. Secession, as may be the spirit which prompts it, is only a new form of submission."

For the various reasons I have stated, I object in as strong terms as I can to the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that, if secession should take place—AT WHICH I HAVE NO IDEA, for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness—I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the Great God in our blindness has made us the instruments of its destruction."

I remain, with great respect, &c.
W. W. BOYCE.

Mr. Attorney-General CRITTENDEN returned to this city on Monday from his Northern excursion, after spending a day, on his way home, at the residence of his friend and old associate in the Senate, the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, of Delaware.

Sir HENRY BULWER, the British Minister to this country, we see by the New York papers, is at present, with his Lady, in the city of New York. Lady BULWER is there, we understand, for the purpose of embarking for England on a visit to her Mother and friends.

The special election for Representatives in Congress from the three vacant districts in MASSACHUSETTS has resulted in the choice of two Whigs and one Free-soil Democrat, viz: BENJAMIN THOMPSON and JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Whigs, and ROBERT RANTOUL, Jr., who, having been for some time the regular candidate of the Democrats, was several weeks ago also formally nominated by the Free-soilers. A few days previous to the election a "National Democrat" was put in the field against him, but he received only five or six hundred votes. Mr. THOMPSON comes from the fourth district, formerly represented by Mr. PALFREY, and which was unrepresented during the whole of the last Congress in consequence of a majority of the voters being unable to agree in the choice of a member.

INTERESTING FROM BRAZIL.
By an arrival at New Orleans from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates to the 2d of April, we learn that the Brazilian Government seem now really serious in their endeavors to suppress the slave trade. Several of the dealers have been heavily fined, and one of the most prominent has been obliged to leave the country. It is declared that the slave-trade shall be considered piracy, and that the captain of any vessel engaged in the trade shall be punished with death. If the Government continue as firm as now in the attitude they have assumed, the slave trade will be speedily abolished, and that effectually. The war so much and so long talked of between Brazil and the Government of ROSA is likely to be as heretofore—only one of words, though the Brazilians are fitting out, or pretending to fit out some men-of-war.—New Orleans Bulletin.

LONGEVITY.—The Marshals' returns of the Seventh Census furnish some cases of longevity, of which a friend has had the goodness to send us the following notice:

SECKY WATSON, (colored,) 120 years of age; 19th Ward, city of Baltimore, Maryland. A note made on the return by the Assistant Marshal says: "This old man is undoubtedly the age here put down. Jacob Ennals, who is 66, married her grand-daughter, and at the time of the Revolutionary war, in 1775, she had a child 25 years old. Her documents attest the fact of her being as represented."

MARY A. BRACHAN, (white,) 104 years. This old lady lives in Tremont street, at the corner of Mulberry street, 19th Ward, city of Baltimore, and the day the Assistant Marshal called she was actively engaged in the yard washing clothes.

MARY CROSS, (white,) 102 years; South Carolina, Anderson District. A note of the Marshal says: "I found Mrs. Cross carding, and was informed that she carded rolls enough in a day to spin six cuts."

FOUNDING THE GULF STREAM.—The United States Sounding steamer HETZEL, Lieut. JOHN ROBERTS commanding, has been engaged in efforts to sound the Gulf Stream. At about thirty miles southwest from Key West, bottom was obtained at 730 fathoms; but at another point, the sounding line, at the depth of 3,000 fathoms, was cut off, as was supposed, by a sword fish. The sounding was continued, unsuccessfully, with a line of twine. The HETZEL returned to Key West on the 8th instant, after a short visit to Havana.

Col. PHILIP A. BOLLING has received and accepted the nomination of a Whig Convention as the Whig candidate for Representative in Congress from the Lynchburg (fourth) district of Virginia.

C. C. LANGDON, the able Editor of the Mobile Daily Advertiser, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Congress in that district.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 18th April state that during the previous ten days 1,156 persons had died of yellow fever, and that at least five times that number had fallen victims to the same disease in the provinces and on the coast. Pernambuco dates to the 20th April report but few cases of fever at that port.

DISSENTING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon, when the Springfield train of cars reached the crossing on the north side of Hartford the switch turned the wrong way, the passenger train ran into a gravel train on the branch road, completely demolishing nine out of ten of the cars, and instantly killing two firemen, named John Murphy and Malachi Carey. A third, named Anthony Munroe, was fatally injured. The accident was occasioned solely by the carelessness of the switch-tender, who has not been seen since. No person was hurt on the passenger train.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM LOOKING AT A BALLOON.—About ten minutes before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named Edward Snyder, employed as clerk in the store of Messrs. William L. Laws & Co., in Philadelphia, fell from the top of the building into an area on the Merchant street front of the establishment, and instantly broke his neck and died. At the time the unfortunate man was on the top of the area looking at the ascension of Madame Dehon in her balloon, and getting too near the edge of the roof, lost his balance and fell. The deceased was nineteen years of age, and was highly esteemed by his employers and acquaintances.

A man in Licking county, Ohio, and his wife's father for services rendered by the wife to her father before her marriage. The verdict and judgment of the jury was for fifty cents damages. [Served his right.]

DISORGANIZERS REBUKED IN NEW YORK.

A Telegraphic despatch from the city of New York informs us that "sufficient returns of the special Senatorial election have been received to show the choice of three Whigs certainly."

The special election here referred to, as our readers will no doubt remember, was rendered necessary by the revolutionary course of twelve Democratic State Senators, who, about six weeks ago, by resigning their seats, brought the regular session of the Legislature to an abrupt termination, leaving its tables filled with unfinished business of paramount importance to the welfare of the State, rather than permit the majority to pass a bill which was then pending for the enlargement of the Erie canal. The minority having placed their opposition to this measure on constitutional grounds, and having by their resignation made a direct appeal to their constituents, Governor HUNT forthwith ordered the special election which took place on Tuesday last, and at which eleven of these gentlemen presented themselves as candidates for re-election to the stations they had so improperly abandoned. The result, so far as it is as yet ascertained, is not only a condemnation by the People of their disorganizing conduct, but an approval of the Whig policy of enlarging the canal, the bill providing for which can now be passed with the aid of these new Whig Senators, elected from Democratic districts. It is not often that the People are afforded an opportunity of so speedily and effectually satisfying their representatives that they have misapprehended their wishes on a controverted question.

OBEEDIENCE TO LAW.

Judge PRENTISS, in his Charge to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court for the District of VERMONT, commenced at Windsor on the 21st instant, after laying down the rules and duties relative to the business to be brought before them, made the following remarks in reference to the great topic of discussion—the Fugitive Slave Law.

"These remarks (says the Journal) are of extreme importance to every American citizen, and we fervently trust they may be read and calmly considered by every reader. They are marked by that clearness of thought and that propriety of language by which their author has been pre-eminently distinguished, both in his senatorial and judicial career. Although the fugitive slave act of Congress and habeas corpus act of the Vermont Legislature are not distinctly stated, yet the remarks were made solely in reference to them, as we happen to know. It is both gratifying and flattering to us to find our own oft-repeated sentiments in regard to these acts so fully endorsed by so eminent a jurist and statesman."

Judge PRENTISS, in closing his charge to the jury, said:

"Very extraordinary doctrines have recently been put forth to the public, touching the duty and obligation of obedience to law. These doctrines are new, and are strangely at variance with the principles we have heretofore been taught to respect and to take as our guide. They inculcate insubordination and lawlessness, and tend to teach each man, whether they are conscious of it or not, are enemies to public order and the public peace and welfare. In this country, under our free representative system of government, obedience to the ordinances of law has hitherto been considered an unquestionable and imperative duty, and it is very certain that it must continue to be so considered, if we would maintain our civil institutions, and live in the secure enjoyment of our possessions. For, without law—and law to be obeyed or disobeyed, at the option of any and every one, is as no law—we have no protection for life, liberty, or property."

"As citizens under the General Government, our rights and duties, our obligations and responsibilities, are measured by the Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance of it; and, so far as concerns our mere civil relations and duties as such citizens, or any questions arising out of these relations and duties, there is no higher law."

"When a law, authorized by the Constitution, has been duly enacted, it is obligatory and binding upon all; and it is the duty of every citizen to obey it, and to see that it is obeyed by the representatives from our own particular section of the Union, or whether it was passed by a greater or less majority. An act passed by a majority of one in each House of Congress, and approved by the Executive, is a legally and constitutionally binding act, and it is the duty of every citizen to obey it, and to see that it is obeyed by the representatives from our own particular section of the Union, or whether it was passed by a greater or less majority. An act passed by a majority of one in each House of Congress, and approved by the Executive, is a legally and constitutionally binding act, and it is the duty of every citizen to obey it, and to see that it is obeyed by the representatives from our own particular section of the Union, or whether it was passed by a greater or less majority."

"Considerations of expediency, policy, or justice, or any other considerations belonging to the subject, may be urged against the enactment of a law, after its enactment, may be urged in favor of its repeal. But these considerations cannot be urged as reasons for refusing submission and obedience to the law while it exists, much less to justify disobedience and open resistance. There can be but one question raised as to the validity and binding force of a law after its enactment, and that is, whether it is in conformity with the Constitution, and that is the only question to be decided and settled, not by every individual citizen, or collective body of citizens, according to his or their own will or sense of right, but by the proper judicial tribunals; and to those tribunals the appeal may and should be made in a regular and peaceable way. These are the old, established, constitutional doctrines; and any doctrine, which is in opposition to these doctrines, and which is in violation of the Constitution, is unconstitutional and disorganizing, subversive not only of the just authority of law, but of the essential principles of free representative government."

"The true constitutional doctrine on this subject admits to the fullest extent both the right of opinion and the freedom of discussion. The Constitution is not to be violated by the expression of opinion, or by the expression of dissent, or by the expression of opposition. But it must be remembered that it is one thing to disapprove of a law of the General Government, and seek by constitutional means to procure its modification or repeal, and quite another thing to oppose or encourage resistance to it, or to disregard the forms of legal legislation to state the authorities against its execution."

"Every act of Congress passed pursuant and in conformity to the Constitution is, by that instrument, declared to be the Supreme Law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course, every State enactment which authorizes any interference with or obstruction to the execution of the laws of the United States, is in violation of the Constitution, and it is the duty of every citizen to obey the laws of the United States, and to see that they are obeyed by the representatives from our own particular section of the Union, or whether it was passed by a greater or less majority."

"Tooth-Pulling Illustrated.—Before the days of chloroform there was a Quack who advertised tooth-drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a chair, and the instrument applied to the tooth with a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer. 'Stop,' cried the dentist, 'compose yourself. I told you I would give you no pain, but I only gave you that twinge as a specimen to show you Cartwright's method of operating.' Again the instrument was applied—another twinge, another roar. 'Now that is impudent; that is Damaged; that is my method.' Another application, another twinge, another roar. 'Now, pray be quiet! that is Parkinson's mode; you don't like it, and no wonder.' By this time the tooth hung by a thread; and whipping it out, the operator exultingly exclaimed: 'That is my mode of tooth-drawing without pain, and you are now ready to undergo it with the operations of Cartwright, Damaged, and Parkinson.'

A DEBATE ON SECESSION.—We regret to learn that several persons were injured at the late commencement of the fifth brigade, (near Camden, S. C.) and some of them very severely. It is reported that the officers of the regiment, who had been practicing a fraud on the community, the plaintiff could not recover from parties who were not recognized by the laws of Georgia. That the officers of agent and purchaser were inconsistent. An agent, they argued, could not at one and the same time discharge faithfully his duty to his principal, and yet promote his own interest as purchaser. The plaintiff contended that the fact of the ticket being sold at the price was to be paid to the holder. It is a matter of indifference to the managers and contractors who holds the ticket, if regularly paid for. It is as completely an assignable instrument as a bank bill, payable on presentation to the party who may deliver it, be that party whom he may choose. The consequence in the position of agent and holder of the ticket is, that the manager who refused the transaction by receiving and retaining the price of the ticket which drew the prize. The Court decided that the plaintiff had no case at all in Court, and a motion to nonsuit was granted.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PASSENGER OFFICE, MAY 28, 1851.

In all applications for the release of land bounty warrants granted under the act of September 28th, 1850, in lieu of the originals which may have been lost or destroyed, the following regulations approved by the Department of the Interior will be observed:

When a warrant has failed to reach the hands of the party entitled to receive it, and to whom it was sent, or has been lost after being received, the party should at once enter a caveat in the General Land Office to prevent the issuing of a warrant to a fraudulent claimant, and should give public notice of the facts in the case at least once a week for six consecutive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation at or nearest the place to which the warrant was directed or where the loss occurred. In such publication the intention shall also be expressed to apply to the Commissioner of Patents for a duplicate of such warrant, which of course should be minutely described, in order to guard against the improper use of the one first issued.

The identity of the applicant must be satisfactorily established, and the facts upon which the application for the release is based must be fully and clearly set forth under oath, the warrant stating in its affidavit (if such be the fact) that he has never himself located nor empowered any person to locate for him the warrant in question.

When a claimant for a duplicate is founded upon the nonreception of the original, the agent, if there be one, is required to unite with the warrant in the application for renewal.

It is requisite that the credibility of each and every affiant be duly certified by the magistrate administering the oath, and that his official character and signature be verified by the proper officer under his seal of office.

J. E. HEATH,
Commissioner of Patents.

THE CANAL AND THE CONSTITUTION.

MEMOR. EDITORS: That the friends of the canal in the up-country may see the arguments advanced by the friends of the constitution in the low country, I ask you to publish the following, cut from the Baltimore Sun of 26th instant, one of the loudest in advocating the new constitution:

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—Allow me to call your attention to the first and second sections of the new constitution, providing for the election of Commissioners of Public Works, whose duty it shall be to control the State's stock in all the public works, to revise tolls, appoint directors, &c., and who are to be elected in four districts. Any man who has observed the course of events knows that now, when the directors are elected by the Legislature, it is a regular system of log-rolling, and that so far as Baltimore is concerned, the interests of the people are entirely disregarded to that of other sections of the State; hence we find that even now, whilst we pay so heavy a proportion of the tax for the canal, the board of directors are reducing the tolls below a fair rate, with a view to divert trade from the city of Baltimore. Once elected a board of commissioners, and you place the power where it should be, in the hands of the people of the State, and the people will always redress wrong wherever found.

Pass the new constitution, and the city of Baltimore (by her direct and indirect influence) can certainly elect three if not four of these commissioners, and we shall have what we are entitled to, control of the works made with money, and for which we are now so heavily taxed. We can then dictate instead of supplicating; not that we would desire to do injustice to others, only prevent others from doing so to us. At least we would be entitled to prevent a Maryland trade through a Maryland work, made with Maryland money, and paid for by Baltimore taxation; I say at least we would prevent this trade from being entirely and unfairly diverted to cities not in the State, and having no sympathy with us. Give us fair competition, and let us now seize the opportunity of obtaining it.

I ask the friends of the canal whether they are prepared to adopt an instrument by which Baltimore, by her direct and indirect influence, can certainly elect three, if not four, of the Commissioners of Public Works, and thus obtain entire control of the public works of Maryland? How this control would be exercised may be judged by the article with the (to the canal) omnibus signature of "Railroad." Friends of Western Maryland and its great work, are you prepared for this?

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1851.

On Friday last I went with a friend—a stranger in the city—to Hoboken, a popular place of resort on the Jersey side of the North river, just opposite this city, between which and it numerous ferry boats constantly plying. My companion was in ecstasies with the beauty of the place, the charming cottages, handsome public houses, elegant walks, &c. We little thought then that so peaceful and lovely a place was so soon to be the scene of battle, bloodshed, and rapine. To-day it is full of the traces of recent violence and turbulent rivalry. Every weapon of war is to be seen, and the air is filled with the cries of the combatants. A large number of Germans, men, women, and children, were celebrating at the Elysian Fields, in Hoboken, some festival of their Fatherland similar to the English May-day, and were enjoying themselves to the top of their bent, when a gang of rowdies, called the "Rock Boys," (not unlike the "Jacks" of Philadelphia,) sought a fight with them, by helping themselves to their refreshments without either leave or compensation. The result was a row, and finally a riot—the aggressors being compelled at length to seek refuge in McCarthy's saloon, which the enraged Germans then demolished over their heads—the proprietor striving in vain to keep the assailants at bay by firing upon them. Every weapon of war was to be seen, and the air was filled with the cries of the combatants. 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